

The

Newport

Mercury.

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No. 4,180.

THE
Newport Mercury
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Single papers SIX CENTS, to be had at the Office.

MORE NEW GOODS,
AT THE
NEW CHEAP STORE,
No. 132.

RECEIVED per steamer Cleopatra, Mousseline de Laines, good, for 1 per yard; Earston Ginghams, good, and warranted colors for 1s; with a variety of other Fancy and Stable Dry Goods, at very low Prices.

J. M. COOK, & CO.

NEW style Marseilles Skirts—do. do. Marseilles Quilts,—very handsome and cheap, just received by W. M. COZZENS & CO.

April 30.

TO LET
And Immediate Possession given.

THE HOUSE at the north end of Thames Street, adjoining the House of Wm. Stevens.

ALSO

A House in Middletown, on the Farm of the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the West Road. For terms apply to STEPHEN T NORTHAM.

April 16,

Harvey Sessions
HAS a complete assortment of GOODS, and is weekly receiving spring articles from New York, all of which he will sell for CASH, or approved credit, as cheap as any flying or sitting bird in the town.

April 9.

5,000 ROLLS
French Paper Hangings,
New and Elegant Patterns.

Borders, Chimney-board Papers,
&c.

Imported from France this Spring, and are offered for sale at the lowest possible prices.

ALSO.—Band Boxes,
of a superior quality at wholesale and retail at 22 BROAD STREET, by M. FREEBORN.

April 2.

For a further supply of Paper Hangings is expected from France in a few days.

NEW APOTHECARY'S SHOP
Sign of the "Good Samaritan,"
No. 92 Thames Street.

JUST RECEIVED.
From Boston an extensive addition of Medicine and Dye Stuffs.

Henry's Calcined Magnesia,
Sir James Murry's Fluid Magnesia,
Wells, Lunn's, & Shermans Plasters,
Tooth Ache Drops & Quoosote,
Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Antique Oil; Essence of Rose.

German, French & American Colognes, Lavender and Orange Flower water, Doubled Distilled Rose Water, French Lotion for chapped hands, Cold Cream and Lip Salve, Perfumed Toilet Balls, Genuine Winsor, and other soaps, Edes, Kidder, & Paysons Indelible Ink.

Superior Red, black, and blue Ink, Cough Candy, &c. &c.

Ground Logwood, Nicaraguan, Fustic, and Redwood.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families, or Vessels, and a general assortment of Medicine, warranted of the first quality. For sale as above.

CHARLES COTTON.
Newport Jan. 29. 1842.

2300 Bushels of North Carolina Corn now landing and for sale on Devens' Wharf by C. DEVENS JR.

April 9.

For sale at No. 132 by J. M. COOK & CO.

WOLLEN YARN of all colours

For sale at No. 132 by J. M. COOK & CO.

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Late Foreign Intelligence.

Arrival of the British Queen. THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steam ship British Queen, Capt. Keane, arrived at New York on the 24th ult., having left Antwerp on the 3d and Southampton on the 7th ult.

The Queen passed large quantities of ice on the Banks—was a day and a half in passing through it. She brings 41 cabin passengers.

The Money Market was easy, although funds had a downward tendency on the 6th and 7th.

The Cotton Market was firm, and no change in prices.

The London Globe, in announcing the presentations at the Queen's levee on the 4th of May, has the following—“Washington Irving Esq., Minister of the United States to the Court of Spain, by Mr. Everett, the American Minister.”

PARLIAMENT: WHITE SLAVERY.—In the House of Lords, on the 6th inst., the employment of children and females in collieries was spoken of; petitions having been presented from various parts of the coal districts, calling the attention of Parliament to the subject. The Bishop of Norwich said they complained of the employment of children of tender age, male and female, and of young boys and girls, in the most severe drudgery of the collieries. In some parts of those collieries, the “seams” in which the coals were worked were no more than from 13 to 20 inches in height and through these those young females and boys were obliged to work in mud and water, with chains around their bodies, by which chains they dragged the coal along in the baskets to the shaft or body of the pits. The chain was passed round the waist of the young female or boy, and thence was passed through (between) the legs; one end was then fastened to the “hurry,” or vessel in which the coals dug or cut in the seam were placed, and by that means it was drawn out—the young boys and females moving along on their hands and knees, through mud and wet, and this in a passage often not more than 18 or 20 inches high.

Lord Brougham brought in a bill on the subject of election committees, enlarging their powers to investigate charges of bribery.

The income tax bill was then carried through committee, and the report ordered to be brought up. Sir Robert Peel gave notice that he should bring forward the Tariff next.

CHINA.—The papers by the overland mail were received in London on the 4th.

The latest intelligence is to the 14th of February from Macao. The Chinese Government having garrisoned the cities and forts of Yuyao, Fiske, and Fungkwa, which are situated 40, 20 and 30 miles from Ningpo, with a view of awing all those who had submitted to the British, a force consisting of three steamers with about 700 men was despatched against them. They were soon occupied; the only opposition being an attempt at one place on the part of the Tartars to defend the town from without the walls; but although they opened fire, the Tartars fled as soon as attacked, they were pursued, and lost about 150 men. The snow which covered the country saved the others, as their pursuers did not know the safe paths. The ammunition, arms, clothing, and other war stores, were destroyed, and the public granaries surrendered to the populace. The expedition returned to Ningpo on the 12th of January.

Reinforcements are now preparing in different places. The 2d and 41st Madras Native Infantry embarked on the 13th of March from Madras, and the 14th, which was at Moulmein, and the 39th Madras Native Infantry, which was at Penang, have, as it is asserted, received orders to get ready for proceeding to join the China expedition.

It is reported that Chusan, Amoy, and Hong Kong, are to be free ports; buildings of various kinds are springing up fast in the last named.

AFGHANISTAN.—The intelligence from this seat of war, consists chiefly of details concerning events previously known in general terms, and of corrections or denials of former accounts. The disasters appear now to be ascribed more to misconduct on the part of the Anglo Indian forces than to the prowess of the Afghans, or even to the prows of the country and the season.

INDIA.—The departure of Lord Auckland has taken place. Various addresses, proving how much his Lordship was appreciated at Calcutta, were presented to him. Lord Ellenborough, who reached Calcutta on the 28th of February, has infused new spirit into the preparations for the reinforcements to China, by his going on board to examine the transports.

Russia.—The emperor of Russia is engaged in a contest with his nobles about the emancipation of the serfs throughout his dominions. His Imperial Majesty is opposed to serfage, and, since his accession, has done all in his power to give freedom to the most oppressed and most deserving class of his subjects.

A fatal duel was fought at Palermo, Sicily, on the 22d of April, between Lieut. Brooke Johnson and the Duke di Calabritti, in which the former was shot dead, and the Duke received a dreadful wound in the face, carrying away part of his nose.

Arrival of the Columbia. TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Columbia arrived at Boston on Thursday morning in 12 1/2 days from Liverpool, bringing London & Liverpool papers to the 19th.

DESTRUCTION OF ONE FIFTH OF THE CITY OF HAMBURG BY FIRE.

The fire, which broke out on Wednesday night, the 14th inst., and which, there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary, extended to 52 streets, most of which were reduced to ashes.—On a rough calculation, the loss of property was from 3 to 4 millions sterling, but it is believed that the total loss will be double that amount. No person can tell how many lives were lost, but a great number of persons must have perished.—The canals through the city were dry, so that no water could be found. The fire raged from Wednesday night till Saturday morning.

On the latter day, at 9 o'clock, the Danish, Hanoverian, and Prussian troops entered the town, and being well supplied with gunpowder, commenced blowing up the houses to arrest the progress of the flames. This was completely effected by Sunday morning. The Senate ordered every person to leave town, and nothing could exceed the heart-rending spectacle of thousands of poor people frantic with their losses, and without the means of procuring food or shelter.

The destruction of Hamburg is one of those calamities which will be felt in every part of the commercial world.—Great as may be the credit of the Senate and people of Hamburg with foreign states, a century will elapse before the city can be replaced in all the prosperity destroyed by this conflagration. In the midst of the confusion, an incident occurred, characteristic of the government and the people. A public notice was every where put up, stating that the vault under the bank, containing the gold and silver bars, were fire-proof, and that the bank books were all removed in perfect safety.

The Hamburger Noue Zeitung, of the 10th instant, thus sums up the results of the sad catastrophe:—

“Sixty streets, containing from 1500 to 2000 houses, lie smouldering on the ground, and form a fearful but picturesque ruin. Two splendid churches, with steeples exceeding 400 feet in height, another church with its tower, the Rath Haus, where the Senate hold their sittings, the old Exchange, the repository of the archives, the building of the Patriotic Society, are all destroyed. The Reichspost Amt, nearly all the great book-sellers, the offices of two newspapers, (the Borsen-halle and the Correspondent,) nearly all the great hotels and inns, (the Old London, the Belvedere, Hotel de Russie, St. Petersburgh, Street's Hotel, the Crown Prince, the Wild man, the Brauer Amthaus, the Black Elephant,) the principal magazins des modes and repositories of fashion, and nearly all the chief apothecaries, are destroyed. The following are safe;—The cellar where the bullion is deposited at the Bank, the Catharinen-strasse, der Wandralune, du Reichen-strasse, &c.”

Terrible Railroad Accident—One hundred and twenty persons killed, and many maimed and wounded.

A deplorable catastrophe took place on Sunday evening week, on the Versailles and Moudon Railway, by which one hundred and twenty persons were killed, or have since died of their wounds, and many maimed and wounded.

In honor of the King's fete, the water works in the gardens of Versailles were playing on Sunday, which attracted immense crowds from Paris. The train to which the dreadful accident occurred, left Versailles for Paris at half past five o'clock in the afternoon, and was crowded with passengers. “There were,” says one account, “seventeen or eighteen wagons, with two engines before and one behind.”

The velocity was excessive. When between Bellevue and Moudon, the axle-tree of the first machine broke, and, stopping, the second ran over it, killing the stoker, and breaking the first machine in pieces, split its fire on the ground. Instantly, six or seven wagons were broken in pieces, and the rest, running over the fire of the broken engines, burst into flames. It is the custom, on the Left Bank Railroad, for the doors of the wagons to be closed, without any possibility of opening them, except by keys in the hands of the conductors. No conductors were forthcoming, and thus the inmates of three of the wagons were burned.”

INDIA.—The financial condition of India appears to be disastrous in the extreme. This seems to be owing to two prominent causes. In the first place the rash attempt to occupy Afghanistan has cost the government already nearly £20,000,000, a great share of which enormous sum had been drawn from the legitimate channels of trade. In the next place there is now no absolute money power like the old Company monopoly, capable from its ready means and unbounded credit, of controlling half the finances of the world.

The Gazette des Tribunaux states that a number of persons were arrested, on Thursday and Friday week, in Paris.—The police, who for sometime past had been on the search for a manufacturer of projectiles, discovered a vast number of incendiary bombshells at the residence of a taylor, in the Passage-violet. A quantity of gunpowder and cartridges, just made, were discovered in other quarters.

The question then occurred on the 3d amendment of the Committee of the Judiciary, which makes it optional with the States to elect the members by Districts or otherwise.

Mr Allen moved to strike it out of the section.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

In the House, Mr McKennan, of Pa., took the oaths and his seat.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, May 25.—The Apportionment bill was further debated. The question was finally taken on the amendment giving an additional Representative to such States as have a fraction exceeding one half the ratio, and it was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 22.

Mr Bayard then moved to amend by striking out the ratio of 50,000—leaving it blank. The motion was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 23. The voices on the two questions were entirely different, although the majority was about the same. The Senate then adj.

IN THE HOUSE, the committees were called in order for reports. A large number of reports were presented, many of them accompanied by bills. Among the bills were—

A bill to reduce the pay of the officers of the Federal Government.

A bill for the better regulation of the navy, to repeal the act of March 3, 1837, providing for the more equal distribution of the navy pension fund, and to reduce the navy to a peace establishment.

A bill to reduce the military establishment of the United States and for other purposes.

A bill regulating the payment of expenses accruing on the collection of duties on imports.

Which said bills were read a first and second time, and referred the Committee of the Whole.

IN SENATE, THURSDAY, May 26.—The apportionment bill was again taken up: Different ratios, to the number of 15 or 20 were named by different members, ranging from 50, to 92,000, with the understanding that the question should be taken on the highest number first.—The debate was continued by several members through the day, and at 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned, not having taken the question.

IN THE HOUSE, the call of committees for reports was resumed, and several reports were made.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Army and Navy Appropriation bill.

Mr Cushing addressed the House in opposition to the reduction of the Navy, and was replied to by Mr Gilmer, which occupied the time until the adjournment.

IN SENATE, Friday, May 27.—After the morning business was disposed of, the apportionment bill was taken up.—Many propositions as to the number for each Representative were presented, ranging from 90,000 down to 50,000.—A long debate ensued—and the number was finally fixed at 72,143, by a vote of 25 to 21. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

IN THE HOUSE, the House was principally occupied during this day's session with business of little general interest.—About twenty private bills were passed and a number of others were acted on in committee.

IN THE SENATE Saturday, May 28.—The Senate did not sit this day.

IN THE HOUSE, the resignation of Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was laid on the table, and his place supplied on the several committee to which he was attached. The House was occupied the remainder of the day on private business.

IN SENATE, Monday, May 30.—Mr Bayard of Delaware, in the absence of the President, took the chair.

BENTON ON BANKRUPTCY.—Mr Benton gave notice that, to-morrow he should move for leave to bring in a bill repealing the bankrupt law. He intimated that the constitutionality of this law was destined to be tested by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

REPORTERS TO THE SENATE.

A resolution in favor of the project so long in embryo, for having full reports of the proceedings made by a corps of reporters employed exclusively by that body, came up to-day, and was read three and ordered printed.

APPORTIONMENT. FIFTH DAY.—This bill was taken up, in its order, at one o'clock. It still remained, so far as the ratio is concerned, a blank.

This morning, Mr Barrow of La. moved to fill the blank with 71,257.

The usual amount of conversation on majorities, minorities, ratios, fractions and sectionabilities ensued for the twentieth time.

Mr Bagby of Alabama, made an able argument in favor of the larger ratio, and the smaller House.

Mr Allen spoke in reply to the speech of Mr. Bagby.

Mr Bagby rejoined, more at length, and with great ability.

Mr Barrow withdrew his proposition of 71,257, and moved 70,680.

Mr Allen replied to the rejoinder of Mr Bagby.

Mr Critenden defended the views of Mr Allen, in the main.

Mr Preston made a very neat speech in support of the views of Mr Bagby, to whom he paid a well-deserved compliment.

The question was then taken on the ratio of 70,680 and decided in the affirmative, yeas 28, nays 18.

The question then occurred on the 3d amendment of the Committee of the Judiciary, which makes it optional with the States to elect the members by Districts or otherwise.

Mr Allen moved to strike it out of the section.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

In the House, Mr McKennan, of Pa., took the oaths and his seat.

THE ARMY BILL DEBATE.

Mr Fillmore offered the customary resolution to stop debate on the Army Bill to-morrow at 5 o'clock; afterwards altered to 4 o'clock.

He would remind the House that four days this week were specially assigned for other business, to wit: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the two first to District, the two last to private business. If this resolution did not pass, the debate on the army bill must be suspended from to-morrow, until next Monday.

Mr Andrews moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr Fessenden reminded the House of the great delay that would ensue in passing this important bill.

Mr Rhett remarked that the bill had only been debated three or four days, and the House was still on the first item. He would second the motion to lay Mr Fillmore's resolution on the table.

Mr Cave Johnson moved the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the House laid on the table Mr Fillmore's resolution, yeas 100, nays 95.

ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY ON THE NAVY.

Mr Merriweather moved to suspend the rules, to introduce a resolution to call on the Secretary of the Navy for all orders issued to the navy yards, to ship builders, &c., since the 1st of May inst.

The motion to suspend prevailed.

Mr Underwood demanded the previous question. Ordered, and the resolution was adopted.

ARMY BILL.—This bill, (in committee of the whole,) was had up and further discussed by various members, the pending amendment being to reduce the appropriations materially.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, May 31.—About one o'clock, the Secretary of the Navy called the body to order, and announced that he had received a letter from the President pro tem. of the Senate, resigning said office.

Mr Berrien moved the Senate to proceed to the election of a President pro tem., and the ballots were accordingly proposed.

On the second ballot Mr Mangum was declared to be duly elected, President pro tem.

Mr King moved to notify the House of Representatives and the President of the United States, of the election of Mr Mangum as President pro tem. of the Senate.

Several memorials were presented.

Mr Bayard moved to take up the resolution for the appointment of a Corps of Reporters for the Senate. Nothing was done with it.

The Apportionment Bill was then taken up—the question being on Mr Allen's motion to strike out the 3d amendment of the Judiciary Committee, which leaves it optional with the States to adopt the mode of electing members by districts or otherwise, but requiring in case any State should elect by district, that the districts should consist of contiguous territory, contain as nearly as may be, the population equal to the ratio, and elect but one member.

In the House, Mr Gwin offered a resolution fixing the time of the House on and after Monday next, at ten o'clock, until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

On motion of Mr Rayner, 10,000 extra copies of the Report on our Commercial Intercourse made by Mr Kennedy from the Committee on Commerce, were ordered to be printed.

Mr J. T. Stuart offered a memorial from the citizens of the third Congressional District of Illinois, praying that the salaries of members of Congress be limited in each year to the 4th of March—and that the Hour rule be adopted, which he moved be referred to a select Committee.

This motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr Fillmore, the House went into Committee of the Whole.

The Army Appropriation Bill was resumed and Mr McKeon concluded his speech, in favor of a reduction of the military establishment. He was followed by Mr Fessenden, who was in favor of maintaining the present force. The debate was continued by Messrs Warren and Black, and no question had been taken at the adjournment.

Apportionment Bill.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, June 1.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill.—the question being on the motion of Mr Allen to strike out from the bill, as reported from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, the 2d Section.

Mr Henderson spoke in support of the amendment.

In the House, Mr Saltonstall offered a resolution that the House will, the day after the Army Appropriation Bill shall have been disposed of, take up the Revenue Bill, and continue the consideration from day to day until the same shall be disposed of.

Objection being made, Mr Underwood called for the Orders of the Day, which were the District business, for the consideration of which, this day and to-morrow had been previously set apart.

The first bill introduced was one to suspend the operation of the law of 1840, which directs the banks of the District of Columbia to pay specie for their notes and to authorize them to receive and pay out the depreciated notes of the Virginia banks, as currency.

Mr Weller moved to lay the bill on the table, and asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered and resulted as follows—yeas

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—It will be seen that matters seem to be in a fair train for an early settlement of this question, Commissioners having been appointed both by Maine and Massachusetts to assent to such arrangement of the North-eastern Boundary as may be negotiated by the General Government.

The Supreme Court of New York, has pronounced its decision on the three several applications for Writs of Mandamus against Robert H. Morris, Mayor of that city, directing him to swear in the Whig officers elect in the Sixth Ward, and the Whig clerks elect of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistants, and that this decision is a unanimous granting of the Mandamus in each of the three instances.

The Governor and Council have recommended to the citizens, throughout the State, who are in favor of supporting the laws, to adopt immediate measures for exercising themselves in military discipline by forming volunteer companies.

John Champlin and Bliss Bennett, were arrested on Sunday last in Warwick, on a charge of breaking into the store of Thos. Remington & Co., and stealing goods therefrom, and for want of bail were committed. Champlin was from Woonsocket and Bennett from Foster. Both it is said were engaged with the insurgents on the 18th, and assisted to throw up the entrenchment.

The Ladies Companion.—The number for June, contains more than its usual variety, its embellishments are a very fine engraved view of Washington from the Presidents House and a plate of the Fashions.

From the Providence Journal.
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT,
Kingston, June 2, 1842.

Judges DURKEE and STAPLES attended, Judge HAILE being at Kingston, but too unwell to be in his seat.

At the opening of the Court on Tuesday morning, Judge DURKEE addressed the grand jury in a very able charge upon the definition and doctrine of treason and other offences.

The Grand Jury, on Wednesday morning, brought in bills of indictment against Joseph GAVITT of Charlestown, and Sylvestre Himes of N. Kingston, for treason against the State. Mr. GAVITT immediately gave bail; Mr. Himes was committed, but gave bail in the afternoon. Mr. PEARCE and Mr. POTTER appeared as counsel for Messrs. GAVITT & Himes. Mr. POTTER stated to the Court that the parties were ready with their evidence now, but that as the cases were of great importance, the counsel wished some time for preparation, and he therefore moved a continuance to next term; which was granted.

James SMITH alias John Branch, was found guilty on an indictment for obstructing the railroad, and sentenced to three years' confinement in the State Prison.

The Court adjourned on Wednesday evening, having finished all the business ready for their action.

RIOT AT NEW-ORLEANS.—There was a serious riot and mob at New-Orleans on the 20th instant, in consequence of the depreciation of the Municipality notes, of which a large amount were in the hands of the poorer class of people. An assault was made on four or five large Brokers' establishments, and one firm lost \$10,000. The police interfered vigorously, and about a dozen of the ringleaders were arrested. At half past 1, when the mail closed, quiet was restored. It was rumored at noon that an attempt would be made to liberate the rioters from jail, but the Governor had ordered out the military for its protection.

THE VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.—The citizens have nobly responded to the call of the Governor and Council to arm and organize themselves into volunteer companies. As nearly as we could estimate, last night, the number of men already enrolled is not short of five or six hundred and many more names will undoubtedly be added. It is intended to form one company of fifty men with Colt's six chambered carbines. A company of Flying Artillery is also contemplated.—Mr. Fox, an excellent drill officer, has been engaged to be in constant attendance at the Cadet Amory, to drill any of the citizens who present themselves, and many avail themselves of the opportunity to become acquainted with military exercise. The companies also meet frequently for drill, and nearly all of them, are, by this time, officered.—*Prov. Jour.*

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners appointed by the States of Maine and Massachusetts, to proceed to Washington with a view to the adjustment of the North East Boundary question, are as follows:
On the part of Maine—
Edward Kavanagh Edward Kent
Wm. P. Preble John Otis.
On the part of Massachusetts—
Abbott Lawrence John Mills
Charles Allen.
They are vested with full powers.

Destructive Fire in Norwich.—We learn that an extensive fire occurred at Granville, a manufacturing village near Norwich, on Thursday last, in the extensive cotton factory of Mr. Green. The loss is estimated at \$100,000—insured for \$75,000.

THE RIGHT COURSE.—The Prov. Chronicle contains an address to the "Friends of Suffrage, and a liberal Constitution," signed by S. C. Newman and 119 others, citizens of Warwick, all of whom voted for the "People's Constitution." The following extract from this address expresses opinions conceived in the right spirit, and couched in proper language:

"While we have been foremost in pleading the cause of political reform, both at the ballot box and at the bar of public opinion, we have ever disclaimed and now totally disclaim all idea of applying physical force for obtaining those privileges which ought, and, as we believe can be obtained by more honorable and less questionable means. We believe that rights and immunities obtained through appeals to the judgment and understanding of men, will be fraught with far greater and more durable benefits than any that can result from excitement and tumult, or the more deplorable spectacle of physical collision.

We have interests in common with our fellow men—we are, to some extent, embarked in one common cause; and in a community like ours, the relation of employer and employee, while it does not require a servile surrender of any manly or patriotic principles, does require and the requisition seems to us to be founded in justice, duty and sound common sense, that we should exert an influence fully commensurate with our means, in allaying that unhealthy and feverish excitement which now pervades our State, and is so destructive to the social civil and pecuniary interests of ourselves and all with whom we must necessarily be connected."

The Boston Daily Advertiser of the 30th ult. contains a letter from Havana dated May 19th, giving an account of a wreck fallen in with by the Spanish packeta Ronda. Capt. Koldos, on the 30th of July 1841, while on her passage from Havana to Corunna. It was the wreck of a large vessel burnt to the water's edge which the captain thinks was that of the steam ship President, and that she was destroyed by fire. The head and stern were gone, at least the extreme parts of them, and he could not tell how long she originally was but, he paced the remaining part and by stepping from one timber, to another, to the best of his recollection it was about 120 feet long.

THE NAVY.—The following are the changes proposed by the Senate's Committee, in the Navy Appropriation Bill as passed by the House:

For the civil establishments at the several Yards \$75,420—provisions \$720,000—medical and surgical instruments, hospital stores and other stores on account of the sum \$30,000—increase, armament, &c. of vessels in commission \$2,000—ordnance and stores on Northern lakes \$59,92—improvement and repairs of Navy Yard at Portsmouth \$47,425—at Charles-town \$29,000—at Brooklyn \$129,100: Provided, that no part of this, or any former appropriation, be applied to the construction of a dry dock at Brooklyn, until a suitable place shall be selected in the harbor of New York, and approved by the President and Secretary of the Navy; and the latter may, in his discretion, apply \$100,000 of this appropriation to the construction of a floating dock at the same place—at Philadelphia 1,600—Washington \$15,300—at Gosport \$56,800—At Pensacola \$33,800—repairs of Hospital at Charles-town \$3,950—at Brooklyn \$1,500—at Norfolk \$13,750—building ice house, &c. at Pensacola \$2,000—repairs of Philadelphia Naval Asylum \$1,300—for defraying sundry expenses (each item named \$450.00)—contingent expenses \$3,000—charter of steamers Splendid and Clarion, Sept. 10th 1841, for survey of Nantucket Shoals, \$4,345.

Melancholly Accident.—We learn that an Irishman was killed on Monday afternoon, by jumping from behind one of the railroad cars while the train was approaching the depot in this city. It is supposed that he got on to the car at one of the stopping places. The cars were going at tolerable speed, and the man struck his head violently upon the ground, and was almost instantly killed.—*Local Courier.*

Railroad Accident.—A man named Smith, belonging to Sudbury, Mass., was killed on the Boston and Providence Railroad, in Roxbury, being struck by the locomotive as he was crossing the track, the approach of which he did not notice from deafness.

Another Arrest.—Mr. William H. Smith secretary of State, under the People's Constitution, was arrested yesterday, in Providence on the charge of treason, and committed to prison.

NOTICE. The Rev. Mr. WATSON, from Philadelphia, who has received and accepted a call to become Pastor of Zion Church, in this town, will enter upon his parochial duties to-morrow.

BRIGHTON MARKET. Monday, May 30 Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser

At Market, 250 Beef Cattle, 800 Sheep, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 15 Cows and calves, and 1000 swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully sustained. A few extra at \$6.00 First quality \$5.50 a \$5.75; second quality \$5.50, third quality \$4.75 a 5.5.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$80, 90, 95, and 98.

Cows and calves—Sales at \$22, 25, 30, & 35.

Fresh Salmon.—A passenger who came up in the steamer John W. Richmond, on Monday night, informs the Boston Advertiser that more than fifty boxes of salmon were taken on board in the Kennebec River, most of them for the New York market. Each box was estimated to weigh two hundred pounds. It is said that about the same quantity of salmon has been taken on board for several of the last trips of this steamer.

LIFE IN ARKANSAS.—The last Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer is filled with accounts of accidents and affrays.

On the 2d ultimo a fight took place near Helena between Capt. I. S. Morehead and a man in his employ, named Robert Lyons, which resulted in the shooting of the latter by the former with a shotgun. Morehead has been arrested.

An affray occurred about the 1st ult at Fort Smith, in the course of which several persons were wounded.

A man by the name of Patrick McFall, who lived on Frog Bayou, was killed by his wife on the 22d ult. McFall was drunk, and attempted to shoot his wife. She succeeded in killing him with an axe.

Two sons of Mr. Blakemore.—Washington county, one about five, and the other seven years old, were killed very suddenly. A tree fell, and struck one upon the head, knocking out his brains, and the other on the body, mangling it in a shocking manner.

Destructive Fire in Norwich.—We learn that an extensive fire occurred at Granville, a manufacturing village near Norwich, on Thursday last, in the extensive cotton factory of Mr. Green. The loss is estimated at \$100,000—insured for \$75,000.

A Slave Rescued in New-York—her owner assaulted, &c.—A short time since, Mrs. Terenia Burke of New Orleans, with her brother, Mr. Matthew Morgan, and a female slave named Julie Green, having arrived in this city, and taken up their residence at No. 712 Broadway, some of the abolitionists sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, on Saturday, before Judge Oakley, citing Mrs. Burke to bring the slave before him at Chambers, on Monday, and she was brought there accordingly. After a partial hearing, the case was adjourned over to Tuesday, (today,) and Mr. Morgan set out with the slave to conduct her back to her mistress. He had hardly left the City Hall, when they were surrounded by a large mob of white and colored abolitionists, who succeeded in rescuing the slave, whom they conducted to a house in Church street, between Anthony and Leonard streets. Officers were immediately despatched in pursuit, but upon searching the house, the slave could not be found. A colored man named James Hudson was, however arrested as one of the ring-leaders in the rescue, and also as one who assaulted him. He was committed to prison to answer. It is stated that nearly or quite a thousand persons of all colors were in the mob in Church street, at the time of the resistance of the officers and the assault on Mr. Morgan.

Jour. of Commerce.

Assassination of Mr. Petrich.—The Washington correspondent of the New-York Commercial, in a letter dated on Monday, P. M., says that on Sunday evening, about ten o'clock, two men with blackened faces, entered Mr. Petrich's studio, and attacked him with knives, inflicting upon his body three dangerous wounds. The ruffians then left him bathed in his blood. He lies in a most critical state—and not the remotest cause can be assigned for the murderous act.—Mr. Petrich has been in the employment of the government, in his capacity of sculptor, for many years. His last work was the designing four bas relief panels for the base of Greenough's statue of Washington.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from the Greenfield Gazette that the house of Thomas Spaulding, in Monroe, was burnt to the ground on the night of the 20th inst. The fire was caused by putting ashes into a wooden vessel. Mr. Spaulding was awakened by the ringing of the flames, and could have escaped without injury—but he returned to his room to assist his wife to escape, and was dreadfully burned, and died three days afterwards in great suffering.

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From the Philadelphia Christian Observer.

OBITUARY.

Died in Washington City, on the 4th inst. Mrs. CAROLINE S. TAYLOR, wife of Lawt William R. Taylor, and daughter of Gould S. Stillman, Esq. of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 24 years.

The deceased was one of the brightest ornaments of her sex. Gifted with a mind highly intellectual, and with a disposition peculiarly affectionate, she won both the admiration and the love of the entire circle of her acquaintances. Owing to a strong original cast of character, which developed itself in all the conditions of her life, she early determined, that if ever the Christian religion was embraced by her, it should be not in imitation of others, but from a *real* conviction of its divine origin and consequent credibility. She therefore gave herself impartially to a strict examination of the Sacred Scriptures; and after having subjected their evidence and claims to a rigid investigation, she most cordially embraced Jesus Christ as the saviour of her soul. On His *cross* she rested for her acceptance with God. In consequence of her natural reserve she delayed a public profession of discipleship, and was suddenly called into the spiritual world, ere that act had been performed. Yet did her deathbed furnish a glorious proof of the power of the Christian religion to triumph over the grave. Her closing hours were serene, and at moments brilliant; and the heavenly smile which played upon her pale features whenever the name of her Saviour was mentioned, convinced all who watched around, that death had for her no terrors—no sting. Suddenly, almost instantly, has she passed away, yet for the loved ones of her affection she has left the most indubitable and cheering evidence, that her immortal spirit, as it hastened hence, went up to the bosom of her God and Saviour. R.

Weekly Almanac.

1842.	Sun	Sun	Moon	High
JUNE	risos.	sets.	risos.	water.
4 Saturday,	4 32	7 28	1 12	3 36
5 Sunday,	4 32	7 28	1 46	4 21
6 Monday,	4 32	7 28	2 18	5 11
7 Tuesday,	4 31	7 29	2 54	6 4
8 Wednesday	4 31	7 29	sets	7 2
9 Thursday	4 31	7 29	8 44	8 2
10 Friday	4 30	7 30	9 37	9 3

New Moon 8th 5h 5m evening.

BERMURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

FRIDAY May 27th

Brigs Rocket, Knowlton, from Boston, with granite for the Jews Burial Ground; Confidence, Baily, 12 days from Pictou for Providence.

Sch's Albert, M. Hale, Chase, from do for New York; Hornet, Paddleford, from Taunton for do; Nantucket, Gifford, from Falmouth for Roundout Ganges, Allen, from Albany for Boston; Olympus, Satterly from Roundout, for do; Pioneer, Moore, from Frenchman's Bay for Providence; Tune, Hart, from Fall River.

Sloops King, Staples; and Oscar, Presby, both from Taunton for New York; Henry, Allen, from do for New Bedford; Frank in Northup from New Bedford for Providence; Countess, Church, from Gay Head; for Fall River.

SATURDAY May 28th.

Sloop Yantic, Stewart, from New York for Fall River.

SUNDAY May 29th.

Brigs Odene, Nickerson, from Pictou N. S. for Somerset; Wesson, Douglass, from New York for Bangor.

Sch's Eclipse, Wheadon, from Pictou N. S. for Providence; Relief, Nickerson, from Saco, with lumber; Councillor, Shute from Bangor, for Dighton; Robert Bruce, Closson, from Rappahannock, for Waldborough; Majestic, Churchill, and Henry Clay, Baker, both from New York for Fall River.

Water from the Well of Bethlehem.

2 Samuel, xiii.

By Mrs. L. H. BIGOURNEY.

Fierce was the strife of Israel's foes ;
And long the din of battle rose ;
But when its last shrill echo died,
The wearied warrior-king despaired,
Through clouds of dust that far away
Were settling round th' horizon gray,
The waving trees that greenly rose
Over Bethlehem's vale of blest repose ;
And brightly o'er his troubled brain
Cleard' back his boyhood's haunts again.
The shepherd's crook—the pastures fair,
The fold flock that owned his care,
The harp, on which he breathed to soothe
The raptured soul of minstrelsy ;
The sound from rocky bed that burst,
And slad' his happy childhood's thirst—
"Oh, that my lip that balmy dew
One more might taste !"

He scarcely knew
That the fond wish, his heart that stirred,
Wak'd from its rest, one murmur'd word.
But friendship, when its warmth is high,
Hath quicken'd ear, and sleepless eye :
And three, whose hearts were David's own,
Caught that soliloquizing tone,
And with a sudden impulse fired,
Of rashness, and of seal, retired.
Philistia's spears were sharp and bright,
Her sentries watchful of the night,
Yet brake those three her squadron's through
And water from that well they drew—
And strange to say, the dangerous track
Retrod—and came in safety back.

"O king, the wish'd for boon beheld,
Sweet Bethlehem's waters, pure and cold."
The Monarch scanned the sparkling drough;
Indignant at his selfish thought,
The risk with which that boon was bought ;
Price of their blood !—with hastening hand
He dashed the nectar on the sand,
And watched the untasted crystal die
With heaving breast and moistened eye !
Yet still their hands he warmly pressed,
And in his heart their friendship blst.

Ah ! who should wish once more to slake
His thirst at childhood's dreamy lake ?
Desert the toils of years mature,
Shrink from the noon-tide heat,
And idly pluck the flowers that grew
Around his infant feet !
No ! with firm foot and heavenward head,
The path of duty let him tread—
Forget the Past—the Future meet.
In Faith's own canopy complete,
Till Bethlehem's fount assuage his pain,
In realms where none shall thirst again.

THE TREE OF THE VALLEY.

The tree of the valley
Waves graciously round,
Its green leaves in beauty
Adorning the ground !
But dark 'neath its verdure
The broken bough grieves ;
And deep are its storm-wounds,
Though hid by the leaves :
'Tis thus with ourselves—
To the world we appear
All smiles, as unknowing
A sigh or a tear !
And little they think
Whom the light laugh beguiles,
That hearts which are breaking
Hide sorrow 'neath smiles !



Agricultural.

CORN FODDER.—Many are planting or sowing corn this season for the purpose of cutting it green and feeding milch cows with it in July and August. The feed of pastures becomes short in those months and something is needed to supply the deficiency till the mowing and the corn-fields are ready for fall feeding. It may be advisable therefore for every dairy-man to be prepared with a few rows to be cut up when green to prevent the drying of his cows during the pinching season. The land should be in good heart, but it will not be much exhausted if the corn is cut before the ear is formed. We hope numerous trials will be made this season with a view of testing the utility of the plan.

It is said that the tall Virginia, or the horse-tooth corn, is more suitable for this purpose than any of our northern kinds. Some plant the corn in hills two feet apart; the rows three feet. Some sow it in rows or drills. Others sow it broadcast and let it take its chance without cultivation.

Massachusetts Ploughman.

WEARING OUT SOILS.—It is an idea conceived in profound ignorance, that the soil of a country must necessarily wear out, or become less fertile by long continued cultivation. With proper care and judicious culture, the soil instead of wearing out, must necessarily improve. How is it in England, in France, in Germany and Italy? A portion of these countries has been

in cultivation for centuries. Instead of becoming less fertile, they produce more abundantly than they did an hundred or a thousand years since.—This has been effected by manures, rotation of crops, judicious culture and good management. It is easier to manure a field than clear one, and when manured will produce more and is easier cultivated. Every farmer knows the difference between ploughing in a fresh field with stumps and roots and ploughing one where he encounters none of those obstacles.

TO WASH WOOLEN YARN.—Wash in hot water, putting a teacupful of lye to half a pail of water, and no soap. Rinse till the water comes off clear.

NEWPORT
DYE-HOUSE.John H. Clegg
SILK, COTTON, and WOOLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to Dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz :

Broadcloths,	Silks,
Cassimeres,	Crapes,
Morinos	Satin,
Circassians,	Pongees,
Bombazins,	Hosiery,
Gloves	&c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape dresses ; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned also.

••••• All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner Street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann M. Eddy, next north of the Perry Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley, Portsmouth.

February 19. 1842.

Hams Smoked.

THE subscriber has erected brick smoke house in the rear of his house and store No. 100, Thames street, where he will smoke Hams, in prime order, at the customary prices.

Dec. 11. J. W. DAVIS.

ALBANY ALE.—Pale and Amber Ale, of superior quality, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by

Jan. 22.] T. STACY Jr.

PERFUMERY.
A Great variety just received and for sale at the Variety Store of Jan. 29. T. STACY, JR.

RED, white and yellow Flannels, twilled and plain. Cheap and good Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths and Cassimeres, by H. SESSIONS.

Sept 3

FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable Farm in Portsmouth, within a few rods of Bristol Ferry, containing 61 Acres of good Land.—Said Farm has on it a convenient Dwelling-House and other out-buildings, and is divided into lots with good stone walls, it is well watered, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure, being bounded for half a mile on the shore ; a mine of good coal and one of plumbago have been opened on the farm, and there are indications of its being in abundance ; Said Farm has on it a thriving orchard of selected fruit ; and the farm is suitable for a country residence, or for a practical farmer.—An indisputable title will be given. For further information, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ANDREW McCORRIE.

Portsmouth, July 3.

NOTICE

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership in business, and have adopted the firm of PECKHAM, BULL, & CO.

JOB A. PECKHAM,
HENRY BULL,
JOHN BULL:

Newport, Feb. 18, 1842.

FOR SALE.

200 BUSHELS of first quality
TURKS ISLAND SALT. Apply to
CHARLES DEVENS JR.

January 1.

SPANISH CIGARS.
12.000, superior quality, just received and for sale by T. STACY, JR.

Jan. 29.

BIRD SEED.—A fresh lot of every kind just received and for sale at the Confectionary and variety Store of T. STACY JR.

Also for sale, Bird Cages, Glasses, and Bird Books.

A Safe and Certain Cure
for SALT RHEUM.

In consequence of the increased demand for Trufant's Compound for cure of Salt Rheum, &c. it is evident that base attempts have been made, and are now making, to imitate the article, and enfringe upon his right. He obtained Letters Patent three years since, both for the preparation and name ; and all persons are hereby cautioned against infringing upon his right, guaranteed by said Patent, under the severest penalties of the law. Remember the penalty lies against the seller as well as the maker of the article. Never buy it unless it has the written, mind—written signature of the inventor. The ointment is in tin boxes with the letters "W. B. TRUFANT" Patent, Bath, Me. stamped on the cover, all others must be false.

That the above medicine is worthy of confidence, is evident from the fact (notwithstanding its opposition) more than
TWELVE THOUSAND

packages have been sold within a short time, giving very general satisfaction where faithfully applied. In fact the continual and almost daily instances of its success which have occurred in this and other States, justifies the proprietor in submitting it with increased confidence to the public generally. This remedy is recommended, in addition to Salt Rheum, as good for Ring Worm—Scald Head—Shingles—Leprosy—Piles—Itch—Pimples—and especially so for the Jackson or Barber's itch. As man is heir to humors of a thousand names the ointment itself is frequently used with entire success Price 50 cts. The internal application is composed of 12 different ingredients, entirely vegetable, and is esteemed highly as a safe and wholesome drink, for persons generally ; particularly in the spring season. Price 50 cts. Numerous certificates from distinguished physicians, clergymen and other professional men, from this and other States are in possession of the proprietor, which might be submitted if necessary. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The undersigned inhabitants of Bath certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant as a remedy for Salt Rheum, and have found it the best we have ever known ; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marshton, Nath'l Swasy,
Thomas Donnel, William Gardiner,
Ewell Robinson, Jesse Russell,
A. L. Stimpson, A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton, Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell, Martin Anderson,
Thos. P. I. Webb, Elisha Higgins,
Luke Lambard, H. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water st. Bath, Maine.

Price—One dollar, with full directions.
All letters from abroad must be Post paid,
W. B. TRUFANT,
For sale in Newport by my agent, C. N. TILLEY, No 142, Thames street.
Oct 23.

TO LET,

THAT pleasant and commodious Dwelling House, in Washington street, owned and formerly occupied, by Hon. Wm. Hunter.—The Estate is in excellent repair and has been occupied for the last five years by Miss Govr as a Boarding-House.—It has a large yard, garden, and an unfailing well of water. It will be let for One or more years.—For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN FINCH.
Newport, March 13.

Valuable FARM for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, the FARM he now occupies, pleasantly situated in Middletown, only 2 1/2 miles from the State-House in Newport, and 1 mile north of Seachest Beach. It contains about 31 Acres of pasture and tillage Land, and is well watered with never-failing springs. The Farm has on it a good two-story Dwelling-House, barn, crib, and other buildings ; there is now growing on the Farm, nearly 3000 ornamental & quince trees. The Land is high, affording a very extensive prospect, and for a Summer residence, or for a practical farmer, is not exceeded by any on the Island. For terms, which will be reasonable apply to

ELIPHAZ BARKER.

Middletown, June 16, 1841.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE No. 223, in Thames-street, corner of Sanford-street, lately repaired, good yard and garden, never failing well of excellent water. Terms easy, half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if required ; title free of all incumbrances. The whole of this Estate will be let, till sold. Apply to JAMES STEVENS, or JONATHAN T. ALMY.

150 CASKS fresh Eastern Lime, for sale by PECKHAM, BULL & CO.

Feb. 26—th.

For Sale or To Let.

A FARM in Belchertown State of Massachusetts containing 100 Acres of good Land with sufficient buildings in good repair, well proportioned for meadow, pasture and plough land. Said Farm has 3 good bearing orchards with 15 acres of thrifty wood and timber, and is well walled and watered.—The above place if not sold, will be Let and 1 quarter of the rent will be received in improvements on the place. For further particulars enquire of

PARDON SISSON

Portsmouth R. I. Sept. 18, 1841

NEW PICTURES.

NEW Fall Prints just received by

H. SESSIONS.

September 4.

STOVES.

FOR burning WOOD or COAL, manufactured at the Newport Foundry, which for convenience or economy are not surpassed by any ooking stove in the market, for sale by

W. M. BROWNELL,

next South of the Post Office.

N. B.—The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Newport, Sept. 12.

THE subscriber intending to relinquish the business in which he has so long been engaged, offers for sale the establishment, in Newport, so well known as the EAGLE HOTEL.

The house was mostly rebuilt in 1836 ; is

93 feet in length, and 35 in breadth ; and contains four parlors, a large and convenient dining hall, and rooms for the comfortable occupancy of seventy boarders. Attached to it there are a garden, outhouses, stables and every desirable convenience. The central position and extensive accommodations of this establishment will always secure for it a full share of public support at all seasons of the year. It will be sold with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to the present proprietor and occupant.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, R. I. Sept. 25. 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in want of

good Liquor barrels, and will continue to receive them through the season. Grocers and Shopkeepers having the

same to dispose of can always receive the full market value, and depend upon them regularly called for.

HENRY BULL.

Nov. 13, 1841.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscriber, having taken the agency for the sale of Piano Fortes is ready to furnish those in want, at prices that cannot fail to suit. Those who are about purchasing are invited to call at the Variety and Confectionary Store of T. STACY Jr., and examine some just received from New York.

Jan. 22.

HENRY BULL.

Nov. 13, 1841.

N. SWEET.

WILL OPEN on Monday and Tuesday next, lot of

CHEAP GOODS,

and real Good Bargains will be offered, those who wish to buy will do well to call and the goods will speak for themselves. They will be satisfied and buy, for they are Amazing Cheap—Cheap Indeed, viz :

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, & speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure.

T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford Mass. July 30, 1841.

Counterfeits, Beware of Imposition !

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label, signed by Wm. JON'N. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than December 1839. The Signature of Sampson Reed, will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam, "American, Pulmonary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine.

Each bottle and seal is stamped Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER (late Lowe & Read) wholesale dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, No. 375, Broadway, New-York, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New-England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces.—Price 50 cents.

Oct. 30, 1841.

September 4, 1841.

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned Agent, will effect Insurance on Whale Ships and Oil on board, at the lowest rates of premium

BENJ. MUM